

To
The Chairman and Members of the
Chesham Urban District Council.

are certainly high when compared with the wages earned.

It will be within your recollection that in my Report for
Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration
my fourteenth Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants
and sanitary condition of your town; the period covered being
the year 1910.

For some years I have adopted the course of taking each
heading as put down in "The Memorandum as to Annual Reports
of Medical Officers of Health" as issued by the Local Govern -
ment Board, and dealing with each in turn. It is my intention
as near as possible to pursue the same method this year.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
DISTRICT.

It seems to me a waste of time to deal with this matter
year after year, let me therefore refer any who are seeking
information on this particular subject to my Report for the
year 1906 when I dealt with the subject thoroughly.

2. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

Under this heading I have little to add to or detract
from my remarks of last year.

I am glad to notice that the tendency to build on the
hills surrounding the Town continues. The progress is still
slower than one would wish to see, but on the whole the pros -
pect is, I think, encouraging.

3. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

This is on the whole, I think, satisfactory, but there is

To
The Chairman and Members of the
Gresham Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my fourteenth Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and sanitary condition of your town; the period covered being the year 1910.

For some years I have adopted the course of taking each heading as put down in "The Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health" as issued by the Local Government Board, and dealing with each in turn. It is my intention as near as possible to pursue the same method this year.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

DISTRICT.

It seems to me a waste of time to deal with this matter year after year, let me therefore refer any who are seeking information on this particular subject to my Report for the year 1906 when I dealt with the subject thoroughly.

2. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

Under this heading I have little to add to or detract from my remarks of last year.

I am glad to notice that the tendency to build on the hills surrounding the Town continues. The progress is still slower than one would wish to see, but on the whole the prospect is, I think, encouraging.

3. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

This is on the whole, I think, satisfactory, but there is

still a scarcity of houses for the working classes, and rents are certainly high when compared with the wages earned.

It will be within your recollection that in my Report for 1909 I volunteered this statement that, taking all things into consideration, I was inclined to think that private local enterprise was quite sufficient to cope with any inefficiency in this matter. Since writing that Report I have given this subject a considerable amount of thought and am inclined rather to alter my opinion on the matter. There is certainly a want of cheap houses in the town and those that exist are in anything but a good condition. This want is an increasing one for two reasons - (1) A good many have been pulled down. Take for instance the old cottages that existed at China, Waterside, Missenden Road and Hearn's Yard, and to these must soon be added King Street, Townfield Yard and the extreme end of Waterside, to say nothing of several small blocks, which are in a bad state. (2) The supply having decreased the demand has become greater and there has been a tendency among landlords of even the worst property to raise the rents 3d. and 6d. a week.

The houses that have been demolished were let at anything from 2/6 up to 4/- a week, mostly the lower figure and in each instance have been replaced by houses let at 5/- to 6/- a week. It is quite ^{true} time that the people got extra value but what is the good when they have not the extra money to pay with.

What is wanted in the town is a number of houses at from 3/- to 4/6 a week rent with a proper inspector kept in them to see that the right people inhabit them. This, I am told, and I quite believe it, is beyond the power of private enter -

still a scarcity of houses for the working classes, and rents are certainly high when compared with the wages earned.

It will be within your recollection that in my Report for 1909 I volunteered this statement that, taking all things into

consideration, I was inclined to think that private local enterprise was quite sufficient to cope with any inefficiency in this matter. Since writing that Report I have given this

subject a considerable amount of thought and am inclined rather to alter my opinion on the matter. There is certainly

a want of cheap houses in the town and those that exist are in anything but a good condition. This want is an increasing

one for two reasons - (1) A good many have been pulled down.

Take for instance the old cottages that existed at Chinn,

Waterloo, Missenden Road and Heath's Yard, and to these must

soon be added King Street, Townfield Yard and the extreme end

of Waterloo, to say nothing of several small blocks, which

are in a bad state. (2) The supply having decreased the de-

mand has become greater and there has been a tendency among

landlords of even the worst property to raise the rents 5d.

and 6d. a week.

The houses that have been demolished were let at anything

from 2/6 up to 4/- a week, mostly the lower figure and in each

instance have been replaced by houses let at 5/- to 6/- a

week. It is quite true that the people get extra value but

what is the good when they have not the extra money to pay

with.

What is wanted in the town is a number of houses at from

3/- to 4/6 a week rent with a proper inspector kept in them to

see that the right people inhabit them. This, I am told,

and I quite believe it, is beyond the power of private enter-

prise, and under these circumstances it becomes a question whether you as a public body would not be doing the Town a public service by going into the matter and seriously consider whether it would not be advisable, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts 1890 to 1909, to purchase land and build such houses. I would draw to your attention Section 3 of the Housing, Town Planning Act 1909 which makes it possible, having first obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board, for you to borrow money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at the minimum rate allowed which I believe is now $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for a period not exceeding 80 years.

Personally I am not a great hand at figures nor do I pose as an expert as to the value of rents but as a man of the world it seems to me that no private enterprise could ever come near these figures, and therefore it stands to reason that you, as a public body, must be able to put up houses that can be let at a cheaper rent than those put up by private enterprise.

I believe it is claimed for these figures that by borrowing £1,500 and erecting 10 cottages with it they could be let at $2/6$ a week and the whole scheme could be practically self-supporting. I am afraid in our case the rent would have to be a little more as I do not think that this included rates and possibly the buildings would cost more on account of the price paid for the land.

I would not advise a large scheme to start with but I should certainly like to see a start made in a small way and then if you find the enterprise a successful one it could be enlarged upon. What has brought this matter particularly to my notice has been the number of cases of over-complaints than we do at present, if it were not that the occupants are afraid to speak for fear of being told to

prices, and under these circumstances it becomes a question
 whether you as a public body would not be doing the Town a
 public service by going into the matter and seriously con-
 sider whether it would not be advisable, under the Housing
 of the Working Classes Act 1890 to 1909, to purchase land
 and build such houses. I would draw to your attention
 Section 3 of the Housing, Town Planning Act 1909 which makes
 it possible, having first obtained the sanction of the Local
 Government Board, for you to borrow money from the Public
 Works Loan Commissioners at the minimum rate allowed which
 I believe is now $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for a period not exceeding 80 years.
 Personally I am not a great hand at figures nor do
 I pose as an expert as to the value of rents but as a man
 of the world it seems to me that no private enterprise could
 ever come near these figures, and therefore it stands to
 reason that you, as a public body, must be able to put up
 houses that can be let at a cheaper rent than those put up
 by private enterprise.
 I believe it is claimed for these figures that by
 borrowing £1,500 and erecting 10 cottages with it they could
 be let at $2\frac{1}{6}$ a week and the whole scheme could be practi-
 cally self-supporting. I am afraid in our case the rent
 would have to be a little more as I do not think that this
 included rates and possibly the buildings would cost more
 on account of the price paid for the land.
 I would not advise a large scheme to start with but
 I should certainly like to see a start made in a small way
 and then if you find the enterprise a successful one it
 could be enlarged upon. What has brought this matter per-
 ticularly to my notice has been the number of cases of over-

crowding that have been reported to me from time to time. We know that they ^{exist} ~~resent~~ and that they are against all laws of public health and decency, but what are we to do? The people cannot afford to pay more rent than they are paying at the present time, and there are no houses to be had in which the rent forthcoming and the accommodation provided can in any way be brought within the law. and III of the

Housing I am aware that in writing what I have, I am laying myself open to a considerable amount of opposition on the score that by putting up cheap houses you will lessen the demand of those existing and so reduce the value of cottage property throughout the district. My answer to this is that by the removal of property of the cheap class you have already put the value up of what remains, so that by bringing it down again you have only gone back to what existed before.

Station I have no fault to find as to the sufficiency of open spaces about the existing dwellings. personally I am very

glad of it, for although the higher Authorities were appar-
The houses to which I drew your attention last year in Hearn's Yard have been removed.

still I cannot, if only in the matter of sentiment, think
During this year I shall be compelled to draw your attention to property in King Street, Townfield Yard, and the extreme end of Waterside. The majority of this property is in a very bad state, and something more than patching must be done in the near future. Cowsheds, Milkshops and the

houses I am still not satisfied with the condition of the pavement at the back of many of the houses and in speaking of this I am not referring to the old property, many of the more or less modern dwellings are very bad in this particular, and as a matter of fact we should, I know, have more complaints than we do at present, if it were not that the occupants are afraid to speak for fear of being told to

crowding that have been reported to me from time to time. We know that they resent and that they are against all laws of public health and decency, but what are we to do? The people cannot afford to pay more rent than they are paying at the present time, and there are no houses to be had in which the rent forthcoming and the accommodation provided can in any way be brought within the law. I am laying myself open to a considerable amount of opposition on the score that by putting up cheap houses you will lessen the demand of those existing and so reduce the value of cottage property throughout the district. My answer to this is that by the removal of property of the cheap class you have already put the value up of what remains, so that by bringing it down again you have only gone back to what existed before. I have no fault to find as to the sufficiency of open spaces about the existing dwellings. The houses to which I drew your attention last year in Hearn's Yard have been removed. During this year I shall be compelled to draw your attention to property in King Street, Townfield Yard, and the extreme end of Waterlode. The majority of this property is in a very bad state, and something more than patching must be done in the near future. I am still not satisfied with the condition of the pavement at the back of many of the houses and in speaking of this I am not referring to the old property, many of the more or less modern dwellings are very bad in this particular, and as a matter of fact we should, I know, have more complaints than we do at present, if it were not that the occupants are afraid to speak for fear of being told to

clear out or pay more rent. It is not at all an uncommon thing for landlords to spend only a few pounds on the dwelling and then raise the rent 3d. a week. taken under the ins. During the year 242 notices have been served for remedying defects about dwelling houses, and 30 new houses have been connected to the main sewer and water mains. No action has been taken under parts I, II, and III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Cowsheds is not as it should be. It is in my opinion unfair to those cowkeepers

4. WATER SUPPLY.

As far as this is concerned we can, I think, congratulate ourselves. There being practically ^{a continuous} ~~an unfailing~~ district their milk is sold, while those whose sheds are supply to the whole district, there being very few houses just over the boundary, and who bring just as much, if not in your district that are not supplied from your own mains. more, milk for sale within the boundaries should be free.

In my Report for 1909 I had reason to mention the possibility of land being acquired close to your Pumping Station for the enlargement of the present Burial Ground. I am not suggesting that this work is not done by the Rural Sanitary Authority but it stands to reason that with the immense areas that these officers have to cover, that it This idea is, I think, at an end, and personally I am very must be impossible to devote the attention to it that the glad of it, for although the higher Authorities ~~were~~ appar - officers of the smaller areas can. I am of opinion that ently against me as to the possibility of contamination, this can only be righted by giving the officers of the still I cannot, if only in the matter of sentiment, think district in which the milk is sold, power to visit and that it is right to have your Pumping Station and Burial report upon all sheds from which the milk comes. I am Ground so close to one another. aware that this might give rise to a certain amount of

MILK SUPPLY.

surely some means can be devised by which this could be All the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and the houses of Purveyors of milk in the District have been visited during the year and your Inspector has had them under more or less constant supervision. I have had one case reported to me of a milk vendor for failing to follow out the regulations as to washing of utensils. As this was a first

clear out or pay more rent. It is not at all an uncommon thing for landlords to spend only a few pounds on the dwelling and then raise the rent 3d. a week. During the year 842 notices have been served for remedying defects about dwelling houses, and 30 new houses have been connected to the main sewer and water mains. No action has been taken under parts I, II, and III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

As far as this is concerned we can, I think, congratulate ourselves. There being practically no water supply to the whole district, there being very few houses in your district that are not supplied from your own mains. In my Report for 1902 I had reason to mention the possibility of land being acquired close to your Pumping Station for the enlargement of the present Burial Ground. This idea is, I think, at an end, and personally I am very glad of it, for although the higher Authorities were apparently against me as to the possibility of contamination, still I cannot, if only in the matter of sentiment, think that it is right to have your Pumping Station and Burial Ground so close to one another.

MILK SUPPLY.

All the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and the houses of Privyeyors of milk in the District have been visited during the year and your Inspector has had them under more or less constant supervision. I have had one case reported to me of a milk vendor for failing to follow out the regulations as to washing of utensils. As this was a first

offence a warning has been sent but in all future cases I would recommend that a very firm step be taken.

Samples of milk have, I believe been taken under the instruction of the County Council during the year and as no case has been reported I presume all has been found satisfactory.

I am still of opinion that the existing state of things with regard to inspection of Cowsheds is not as it should be. It is in my opinion unfair to those cowkeepers who have their sheds in an Urban District that they should be subject to close supervision of the officers in whose district their milk is sold, while those whose sheds are just over the boundary, and who bring just as much, if not more, milk for sale within the boundaries should be free. I am not suggesting that this work is not done by the Rural Sanitary Authority but it stands to reason that with the immense areas that these officers have to cover, that it must be impossible to devote the attention to it that the officers of the smaller areas can. I am of opinion that this can only be righted by giving the officers of the district in which the milk is sold, power to visit and report upon all sheds from which the milk comes. I am aware that this might give rise to a certain amount of friction, but surely some means can be devised by which this could be overcome. During the year the following notices have been served under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order -

Sheds requiring limewashing .. 2

Accumulation of Manure .. 1

offense a warning has been sent out in all future cases I would recommend that a very firm step be taken.

Samples of milk have, I believe been taken under the instruction of the County Council during the year and as no case has been reported I presume all has been found satisfactory.

I am still of opinion that the existing state of things with regard to inspection of cowsheds is not as it should be. It is in my opinion unfair to these stockholders who have their sheds in an Urban District that they should be subject to close supervision of the officers in some districts their milk is sold, while these other sheds are just over the boundary, and who pay just as much, if not more, milk for sale within the boundaries should be free. I am not suggesting that this work is not done by the Local Sanitary Authority but it stands as reason that with the immense areas that these officers have to cover, that it must be impossible to devote the attention to inspect the officers of the smaller areas and. I am of opinion that this can only be righted by giving the officers of the districts in which the milk is sold, power to visit and report upon all sheds from which the milk comes. I am aware that this might give rise to a certain amount of friction, but surely some means are of service by which this could be overcome. During the year the following notices have been served under the Act, 1890 and

Milkshops Order -

2 Sheds requiring inspection
1 Accumulation of manure

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

I am sorry that you have not seen your way clear to fall in with the suggestions which I made last year of retaining the services of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

I am of opinion that this must be the first step taken in dealing with the matter. Personally I do not consider myself competent to deal with it.

6. OTHER FOODS.

One sample of unsound food has been taken.

All premises where foods are prepared have been visited and found in a sanitary condition.

All Bakehouses have been visited and found satisfactory.

The Slaughter houses have all been inspected and their condition found satisfactory.

No carcases or parts of carcases have been condemned for tuberculosis.

No action has been taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act or under Section 117 of the Public Health Act 1873.

7. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

During the year a start was made for relaying the sewers in all or parts of the following Roads - Bellingdon Road, Sunnyside Road, Missenden Road, Church Street, New Road.

In each instance the earthenware were replaced by iron pipes. This is a step in the right direction, but I am afraid from your Surveyor's reports that still more will have to be done before we get rid of the nuisances caused by surface water getting into the drains and flooding them.

I am sorry that you have not seen your way clear to

tell in with the suggestion which I made last year of
retaining the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon.
I am of opinion that this must be the first step
taken in dealing with the matter. Personally I do not
consider myself competent to deal with it.

6. OTHER FOODS.

One sample of unsound food has been taken.

All foodstuffs which have been prepared have been

visited and found to be satisfactory.

All foodstuffs have been visited and found satisfactory.

Factory.

The following samples have all been inspected and

found satisfactory.

No cases of food poisoning have been reported.

For tuberculosis.

No action has been taken under the Milk Act 1933.

There are no cases of tuberculosis in the Public Health Act 1933.

7. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

During the year a start was made for relaying the

sewers in all of parts of the following towns - Birmingham

and, Birmingham, Birmingham, Birmingham, Birmingham, Birmingham.

Road.

In each instance the sewers were replaced by

iron pipes. This is a step in the right direction, and I

am afraid from your Surveyor's reports that still more will

have to be done before we get rid of the nuisance caused by

surface water getting into the drains and flooding them.

The house drains are I believe in a fairly satisfactory condition. From time to time one hears of a suspected faulty condition and these are at once dealt with, the necessary steps taken to ascertain the defect, if any, and the usual notice served to remedy the same.

8. POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT.

No notices have been served under this heading during the year.

9. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

This is practically all by the Water Carriage System, the sewage being carried to the Sewage Farm where it is mixed with lime and carried off on to the land. During the early summer a considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with the amount of sewage passing on to the Farm chiefly owing to amount of surface water that makes its way into the sewers. Our difficulties reached their climax when a Summons was taken out by the Thames Conservancy Board against your Council for pollution of the River Chess. Owing to the prompt measures taken you were first enabled to get this Summons postponed and ultimately withdrawn altogether.

Negotiations ^{are} now going on with the idea of purchasing land for the extension of the Farm, and should these prove satisfactory there is every reason to hope that our troubles in this direction will be at an end, at any rate for a time.

10. REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This is collected twice a week in the Council's own carts and carried to a shoot.

The house drains are I believe in a fairly good -

factory condition. From time to time the drains are

inspected fairly condition and every one of them is in

the necessary steps taken to maintain the drains, if any,

and the usual notice served to remedy the same.

8. POLLUTION OF RIVER AND STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Council have been served with this notice

during the year.

9. EXPERIMENT DISPOSAL.

This is essentially all of the facts of the case

the sewage being carried to the River Thames where it is

mixed with lime and carried off on to the land. During

the early summer a considerable difficulty was experienced

in dealing with the amount of sewage passing on to the farm

chiefly owing to amount of surface water that makes its way

into the sewage. Our difficulties were then fairly common

when a summons was taken out by the Thames Waterworks Board

against your Council for pollution of the River Thames.

Owing to the prompt measures taken you were first notified

to get this summons quashed and ultimately withdrawn

altogether.

Resolutions were now passed on with the idea of your

consolidating land for the extension of the farm, and should these

prove satisfactory there is every reason to hope that you

troubled in this direction will be at an end, and any water

run a line.

10. REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF EXCESS FERTILIZER.

This is collected twice a year in the Council's case

and carried to a shed.

11. NUISANCES.

It will be seen from your Sanitary Inspector's Report that 360 nuisances have been dealt with during the year. This is an increase of 137 on last year's figures. The fact that on the 31st December all these nuisances had been abated speaks well I think for the way in which your Inspector is doing his work.

In order that this result could be brought about 282 ordinary and 2 statutory notices had to be served, but in no cases was it necessary to take the cases into Court.

12. LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Lodging houses in your Town, both have been visited from time to time and I am pleased to report that both continue their high state of efficiency, both as to cleanliness and general condition of their premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Town boundaries.

13. SCHOOLS

There are six Public Elementary Schools in your District; these have all been visited from time to time.

The sanitary condition as far as one can see is satisfactory. All are supplied with water from the Town supply.

Practically no action has been taken during the year for limiting the spread of infectious diseases as none has been required.

I am glad to report that the arrangements come to

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

It will be seen from your Secretary's report that 320 nuisances have been dealt with during the year. This is an increase of 127 on last year's figures. The fact that on the 31st December all these nuisances had been dealt with will I think be the way in which your inspection is doing his work.

In order that this result could be produced about 1200 additional and 2 statutory notices had to be served, and it is no mean feat to get the work done in time.

12. LICENSING.

There are two lodging houses in your town, both have been visited from time to time and I am pleased to report that both continue to be kept at a high standard, both as to cleanliness and general condition of their premises.

13. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the town boundaries.

14. SCHOOLS.

There are six Public Elementary Schools in your District; these have all been visited from time to time. The sanitary conditions at each of these schools is satisfactory. All are supplied with water from the town supply. Practically no action has been taken during the year for limiting the spread of infectious diseases as none has been reported.

I am glad to report that the arrangements made for

between myself and the School Medical Officer seems to be shaking down fairly comfortably, and we shall I hope in time manage the work which falls to the lot of each of us, so that there will be no overlapping of duties.

With regard to the Certificates which are given to scholars, who themselves or some member of their family have been suffering from some infectious disease, to be signed by a medical practitioner to say that the children are free from infection and may return to school, I would like to point out just one thing.

I do so, as it has of late been brought very markedly to my notice. I find it most difficult myself and there are I daresay many other practitioners here have done the same, in coming to a conclusion in these matters. I have had Certificates brought to me for signature when I have not seen the case. The child will state that he has had measles or German measles, what am I to do? The child has been away from School for 14 days. The school code says that for German measles they are to stay away for 14 days, but for measles at least a month. How I am to ascertain which the child has been suffering from is beyond me.

Personally I should say it would be far better to issue these certificates to the practitioner as soon as the parent notified the Head Master or Mistress that a child is suffering from the disease, and let him visit the case and ascertain for himself what the disease is from which the child is suffering; as to whether they would do it for the fee paid (2/-) is another matter, but personally I should not imagine that there would be much difficulty I don't suppose in the majority of instances, at any rate it will

between myself and the Federal Medical Officer seems to be
shaking down fairly amicably, and we shall I hope in
time manage the work which falls to the lot of each of us,
so that there will be no overlapping of duties.

With regard to the Certificates which are given to
scholars, and themselves as some members of their family have
been suffering from some infectious disease, it is signed by
a medical practitioner to say that the children are free
from infection and may return to school. I would like to
point out just one thing.

I do so, as it has of late been brought very markedly
to my notice. I think it would be difficult myself and others
and I believe that slight indispositions may have been
seen, in coming to a conclusion in these matters. I have
had difficulties brought to me for signature when I have not
seen the case. The child will state that he has had measles
or German measles, and so I do not. The child has been
over two weeks for it says. The school says that
for German measles they are to stay away for 14 days, but
for measles at least a month. Now I am to ascertain which
the child has been suffering from is beyond me.

Personally I should say it would be the better to
issue these certificates to the practitioner to sign as the
parent notifies the head master or mistress that a child is
suffering from the disease, and let him visit the case and
ascertain for himself what the disease is from which the
child is suffering; as to whether they would do it for the
fee paid (£/-) in another matter, and personally I should
not imagine that there would be much difficulty I don't
suppose in the majority of instances, as any wife it will

be the first visit that they have paid for less than half a crown. On ascertaining the disease the Medical man could then certify that the child is suffering from such and such a disease and could not return to school for so many weeks.

14. METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With regard to this - there has been no alteration in our methods since I wrote my 1908 Report when I dealt with this matter very thoroughly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During the year I have received 18 notifications under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

These are made up as follows: -

Scarlet Fever 8

Erysipelas 10

There have been no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric or Puerperal Fever notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase of five in the number of these cases as compared with last year.

The disease first made its appearance in Townsend Road School. I made several visits but could find no source of contagion. Just as these cases were coming to an end I had a case notified from White Hill School. I then visited the School, sent home two children who showed signs of this disease, although I was not prepared to say actually that they were suffering from the after effects of it. I am inclined to think that my surmise was correct for two reasons - first, that one of the children lived in close

do the first visit that they have paid for fees and have a
shown. On examining the disease the patient was well
then exactly that the child is suffering from some and such
a disease and could not return to school for some time.

11. SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE WITH INFECTION DISEASES.

With regard to this - there has been no alteration
in our methods since I wrote my 1908 report and I shall
with this matter very thoroughly.

NOTIFICATION.

During the year I have received 13 notifications
under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

These are made up as follows: -

- Scarlet Fever 8
- Dysentery 10

There have been no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria,
Epidemic Typhus, Typhoid, or Cholera during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase of five in the number of
these cases as compared with last year.

The disease first made its appearance in January

last year. I made several visits to the school and
of course. Last year the cases were coming in and I
had a case notified from White Hill School. I then visited
the school, and found two children who showed signs of this
disease, although I was not prepared to say definitely that
they were suffering from the effects of it. I am
inclined to think that my mistake was caused by the
reason - first, that one of the children lived in a house

proximity to two of the children who had been reported to be suffering from the disease and who came from Townsend Road School, and Second, because as soon as these children had been removed the disease stopped. From this, I am more convinced than ever of the advisability of leaving the control of notifiable infectious diseases in schools in the hands of the Local Authorities. By being on the spot I was enabled to visit these schools on successive days for a whole week, and so get a complete control over the disease, a state of things which it would have been next to impossible for the School Medical Officer to do, residing as he does so far away and having his other duties in other districts to perform.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease as usual accounts for the majority of our notifications. I am still looking forward to the time when it will be removed from the list of notifiable diseases, as I am more convinced than ever of the uselessness of it.

SMALL POX.

I am sorry to have to report that vaccination remains at a discount in your district. You all know the serious view I take of this matter, but I have written so many times about it that I am beginning to lose heart. I am convinced at least that nothing but a severe outbreak of small-pox will ever persuade many of the necessity of vaccination as a preventative, and even then I shall be quite prepared to hear some among the extremists say - here we have had Vaccination Acts in existence all these years, what good has it done?

proximity to bed of the children who has been reported to be
suffering from the disease and who have been removed from
school, and second, because as soon as cases appear, we
have removed the child at once. From this, I am sure
convicted that even at the advisability of leaving the con-
tact of contagious diseases in schools in the
hands of the local authorities. It being on the other hand
was decided to visit these schools on successive days for a
whole week, and so get a complete control over the disease,
a state of affairs which is what has been said to be impossible
for the National School Officer to do, feeling as he does the
far away and having his other duties in other districts to
perform.

HYGIENE.

There appears as usual requests for the delivery of
our notice. I am still looking forward to the time
when it will be removed from the list of contagious diseases,
as I am sure convinced that that of the advisability of it.

SMALL POX.

I am sorry to have to report that vaccination
remains as a stigma in your district. You all know the
serious view I take of this matter, but I have written so
many times about it that I am beginning to lose heart. I
am convinced at least that nothing but a steady course of
small-pox will ever persuade many of the resistance of
vaccination as a preventive, and even then I shall be
quite prepared to hear some among the extremists say - here
we have had Vaccination Acts in existence all these years,
and good has it done?

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Your Isolation Hospital in the Vale has not been open during the year. I see no reason to alter the opinion which I have expressed in so many of my reports and would strongly advise your supporting any scheme that may be brought forward with the idea of having a joint Isolation Hospital for several districts. I am well aware that while our list of notifiable diseases remains low you can see no necessity for it and are inclined to look at the matter from the side of expense. One hears such remarks as these made, what shall we have to pay and shan't we be halping to look after the cases from other districts. Of course one must admit that it is quite possible that you might have to pay some years and get nothing to show for your money, while other districts might benefit, but surely this cuts both ways. The time may come when they will be assisting to pay for you. Many of you know the trouble we have had in the past over these cases, how we have had special meeting after special meeting to decide what is to be done with a certain case. How much easier for all parties concerned if directly a case is notified for your Officer to have simply to open up communication with the Hospital, have the ambulance sent, and take the case away. No trouble and no extra expense because you would only be receiving what you have already paid for.

There are many who will say why will not our present Hospital do? My answer to this is, that your Hospital is only capable of accommodating one disease at a time, so that should you have two in your district at the same time one of the other must remain outside. Then again personally

Isolation Hospital.

Your Isolation Hospital in the Vale has not been

open since the year. I see no reason to alter the opinion

which I have expressed in so many of my reports and which

strongly advises your supporting any scheme that may be

proposed for the purpose of having a large Isolation

Hospital for several districts. I am well aware that

while the list of infectious diseases remains the same

and the treatment of them is the same, the isolation of the cases

from the side of expense. One hears such remarks as these

made, and still we have to pay and shan't we be helping to

look after the cases from other districts. Of course one

must admit that it is quite possible that you might have

to pay some years and get nothing to show for your money.

But other districts might benefit, and surely this is a

fair case. The time has come when that will be assisting

to pay for you. Many of you know the trouble we have had

in the past over these cases, now we have had special

arrangements for special meetings to consider what is to be done

with a certain case. The main reason for all parties con-

cerned is directly a case is brought before the Officers of

have simply to open up communication with the Hospital.

Have the authorities seen, and how the cases are. No doubt

and no other expense, besides the only one being

that the Hospital paid for.

There are many who will say that the present

Hospital is of course the best, and that the Hospital is

only capable of accommodating one disease at a time, so that

should have two in your district at the same time one

of the other must remain outside. Then again personally

I do not consider that your present building is a fit and proper place for the isolation of either Diphtheria or Enteric Fever, so that the only diseases ^{are} really left for your Hospital ^{and} is Scarlet Fever ~~or~~ Small-pox.

DISINFECTION.

The method of disinfection carried on during the year has been by Formalin, and I have no wish but to continue with it.

The following Table gives the number of each disease notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act during the last 10 years with the average for comparison with the years figures.

I do not consider that your present position is a fit and proper place for the inclusion of other diseases or Enteric Fever, as that has only occasionally left for your Hospital as Enteric Fever or Small-pox.

DISCUSSION.

The method of disinfection carried on during the year was very successful, and I have no doubt to add - same with it.

The following Table gives the number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act during the last 10 years with the average for comparison with the years figures.

Diphtheria Erysipelas Enteric Fever Puerperal Fever Scarlet Fever Group Total

1900	3	12	1	0	19	0	35
1901	3	11	0	0	49	0	63
1902	1	11	2	0	9	1	24
1903	2	4	1	1	167	0	175
1904	6	16	1	1	69	0	93
1905	9	8	0	0	11	0	28
1906	3	6	4	0	4	0	17
1907	3	4	1	0	17	0	25
1908	9	3	0	0	5	0	17
1909	2	7	0	0	3	0	12
TOTAL	41	82	10	2	353	1	489
AVERAGE	4.1	8.2	1.0	.3	35.3	.1	48.9
1910	0	10	0	0	8	0	18

METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Practically nothing has been done in this matter except in the cases notified under the Poor Law. When a death is notified of a patient who has suffered from this disease your Sanitary Inspector at once proceeds to the house and offers to disinfect with Formalin and his services are usually accepted.

You will remember that in my last Report I suggested the possibility of carrying out a scheme of voluntary notification of this disease. I am sorry to report that this became impossible owing to the medical men in this district forming the opinion that the notification might be looked upon as a breach of professional trust between themselves and their patient, for which they might be brought to book and made to suffer. As to whether this is correct law I am unable to say, at any rate they are perfectly justified in adopting the attitude they have done and under the circumstances there is no chance of getting these cases notified unless they are included in the list of notifiable diseases.

During the year I have received four notifications of this disease among Poor Law patients.

With regard to Hospital accommodation for these cases we have none. I was under the impression until lately that any cases of this kind occurring in a Poor Law patient would be taken into the Workhouse Infirmary and there treated; but apparently the Guardians are now adopting the attitude that this is an infectious disease, and therefore it becomes the duty of you, as a Council, to take charge of it. I must admit that up to the present they

METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Practically nothing has been done in this matter except in the case notified under the Poor Law. When a death is notified of a patient who has suffered from this disease your sanitary inspector at once proceeds to the house and offers an disinfectant after consultation with his assistants and usually accepted.

You will remember that in my last report I mentioned the possibility of carrying out a scheme of voluntary notification of this disease. I am sorry to report that this became impossible owing to the medical men in this district forming the opinion that the notification might be looked upon as a breach of professional secret between themselves and their patients, for which they would be bound to look and made to suffer. As to whether this is correct or not, we are unable to say, but any rate that the notification is not in keeping the attitude they have taken and under the circumstances there is no chance of getting these cases notified unless they are included in the list of notifiable diseases.

During the year I have received four notifications of this disease among Poor Law patients. With regard to Hospital accommodation for these cases we have none. I am aware the Hospital would likely that any cases of this kind occurring in a Poor Law patient would be taken into the Workhouse Infirmary and there treated; but apparently the Workhouse are not sharing the opinion that this is an infectious disease, and therefore it becomes the duty of you, as a Council, to take charge of it. I must admit that up to the present they

have not actually refused to take one of these cases in. Time only will prove what action they intend to take in the matter. Personally I think they are wrong, nor do I consider that they have acted rightly in refusing to receive cases of Enteric Fever into their Infirmary. It is an admitted fact that if these cases are nursed by competent people, who have been trained in their work that they do not spread the disease. At the Workhouse Infirmary you have such persons who are paid by the Ratepayers of the Union. Why then run each district to the expense of paying nurses to look after these cases, and so adding to the Rates.

With regard to other than Pauper cases, I am strongly of opinion that the open air treatment is the correct one. The only difficulty is how is it to be carried out.

I am told by Dr Hogarth, the Medical Officer of Health to the County that there is at Iver a shelter that has been erected for something like £15, which answers all requirements. Would it not be well for a deputation of you to go and see this with the idea of purchasing a similar one or more. In the event of you deciding to adopt the suggestion the next matter is where do you intend placing it. May I make a suggestion. It is only a suggestion, as other Bodies must be consulted and brought into line before it can become an accomplished fact. My suggestion is that you as a Council should approach the Committee of the Chesham Cottage Hospital and ask permission to erect, say, two of these shelters in their grounds, you, of course, undertaking to pay all expenses of up-keep and maintenance as well as a fixed sum per week for attendance. This would, of course, be starting in a very small way,,

have not actually refused to take one of these cases in
 time only will give some notion that there is no
 matter. Personally I think they are wrong, not do I con-
 sider that they have acted rightly in refusing to receive
 cases of Enteric Fever into their Infirmary. It is an
 established fact that it is not a case of enteric
 fever, and have been treated in their work that they do not
 spread the disease. As the Infirmary Infirmary has been
 taken patients and the fact of the Infirmary of the Infirmary.
 They have been sent directly to the Infirmary of the Infirmary
 to look after these cases, and so adding to the Infirmary.
 With regard to some of the Infirmary cases, I am strongly
 of opinion that the case of the Infirmary is the Infirmary.
 The only difficulty is how to be carried out.
 I am told by Dr. Hagarth, the Medical Officer of
 the Infirmary that there is an Infirmary of the Infirmary
 has been treated for some time, and the Infirmary of the Infirmary
 requirements. Would it not be well for a department of
 the Infirmary to be set up with the Infirmary of the Infirmary
 still more or more. In the event of the Infirmary
 under the Infirmary the next Infirmary is what do you intend
 placing it. Now I want a department. It is only a
 department, as the Infirmary of the Infirmary and the Infirmary
 the Infirmary of the Infirmary is one of the Infirmary of the Infirmary.
 suggestion is that you as a Hospital should appoint the
 Committee of the Infirmary of the Infirmary and the Infirmary
 to meet, and the Infirmary of the Infirmary in each Infirmary, and
 of course, understanding to say all Infirmary of the Infirmary
 Infirmary as well as a third and the Infirmary of the Infirmary.
 This Infirmary, of course, is starting in a very small way.

but it would be a start and would show that we were at least making an effort to deal with this question. One word more- The summer is coming and with it the time to start. It would be useless to start on a system of treatment of this kind in the winter months. The whole success or failure of the scheme must depend in a great measure on your first few cases. By starting in the summer you will be starting under the most advantageous circumstances. None of us would mind sleeping in the open during the months of June and July, but November and December would be quite a different thing. Let us therefore, if we start at all, start at once, so that our first patients may enjoy the treatment, come out better in body, and spread among their friends the advantages of it, instead of waiting for the winter months and find that our first patients discharge themselves before they have a chance of thoroughly testing the treatment on account of the cold.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

All these have been visited during the year and 19 written notices have been sent.

With regard to this part of my work I must say I am in rather a difficulty, it having been brought to my notice during the year that I have, so to speak, been exceeding my duty in visiting the Factories. As this part of my Report is to come before the Authorities at the Home Office I shall be glad if they will enlighten me in the matter.

We are informed that neither the Sanitary Inspector nor myself has any power to enter a factory for the purpose of inspection, the reason apparently being that Sub Section

but it would be a start and would show that we were at least
making an effort to deal with the problem. The first thing
The summer is coming and with it the time to start. It
would be useless to start on a system of treatment of this
kind in the winter months. The whole success of failure
of the scheme must depend in a great measure on your first
few cases. By starting in the summer you will be starting
with the most favorable conditions. You will be
would mind sleeping in the open during the months of June
and July, but November and December would be quite a differ-
ent thing. Let us therefore, if we start at all, start at
once, so that the first patients are under the treatment
and out better in body, and spread among their friends the
advantages of it, instead of waiting for the winter months
and then having to fight with the disease. It is better to
start now and have the treatment in the summer than to
wait until the winter.

Historical and statistical.
All these have been visited during the year and 19
selected notices have been sent.
With regard to this part of my work I must say I am
in a position of difficulty. It is very difficult to be
during the year that I have, no to speak, been exceeding my
will to visit the patients. As I have said of my work
it is some before the authorities at the Home Office I shall
be glad if they will enlighten me in the matter.

We are informed that neither the Sanitary Inspector
nor himself has any power to enter a factory for the purpose
of inspection, the reason apparently being that the Sanitary

2 of Section 1 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 makes Section 91 of the Public Health Act 1875 inapplicable. As this is the Section under which we have been working it is rather a facer, and one must admit that taking this alone it looks rather as if we had no authority.

The fact that Sanitary officers should have no power to enter premises in their own district to look for any conditions that might be detrimental to the health of those employed therein seemed so absurd that I at once began to hunt around to try and get over the difficulty; for you must remember that the distinction between the Factory and Workshop is not what it used to be. A few years ago one looked upon a factory as a sort of glorified workshop with a large number of hands employed on account of Power being present; while a workshop itself was a small place where a few workers were employed in doing hand work. In the present day of electric motors nearly all workshops however small have been converted into factories, so that to shut the Sanitary Authority out from Factories practically means shutting them out from a very large percentage of work places, which to my mind is wrong. How can the Factory Inspector with the enormous area which he has to cover hope by making periodical visits to the Town to keep the work so well in hand as the man on the spot who knows every inch of the ground. While making my search I came across Section 102 of the Public Health Act 1875 which distinctly says that "The Local Authority or any of their Officers shall be admitted into any premises for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisances thereon."

If my interpretation of this Section is correct it removes part of my difficulty, both the Sanitary Inspector

2 of Section 1 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 makes
Section 91 of the Public Health Act 1875 inapplicable. As
this is the Section under which we have been working it is
rather a facet, and one must admit that taking this alone it
looks rather as if we had no authority.
The fact that the Factory Inspector should have no power
to enter premises in which are carried on work for any
conditions that might be detrimental to the health of those
employed therein seems to me absurd and I at once began to
hunt around to try and get over the difficulty; for you must
remember that the distinction between the Factory and Workshop
is not that is said to be. A few years ago the Factory
Inspector was a sort of official who was with a large
number of hands employed on account of power being present;
while a workshop itself was a small place where a few
workers were employed in doing hand work. In the present
age of electric motors nearly all workshops however small
have been converted into factories, so that to shut the
Factory Inspector out of the workshop is really to shut the
Inspector out of the workshop. Now can the Factory
Inspector with the common sense which he has in other parts
of his jurisdiction refuse to go in to see the work done
well in fact he is not to go in to see the work done
around. While making my search I came across Section 102
of the Public Health Act 1875 which reads as follows:
"The local authority of any district may cause to be
examined any premises for the purpose of ascertaining
as to the existence of any nuisance thereon."
If my interpretation of this Section is correct
it covers the case of my difficulty, both the Sanitary Inspector

and myself being servants of the Local Authority have power to go into these factories. My next difficulty is that although we may have the power, Section 91 having been struck out the difficulty comes in that having found the nuisances we have no power to enforce the abatement of the same.

I can understand that when it is a matter of sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences it is possible to take action under Section 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act 1890, on the advice of the Surveyor, but what about overcrowding, bad ventilation etc? Have we no say at all in the matter? If this is the case why this elaborate Form which is attached and which is to be filled in to say the number of inspections made of factories and the number of notices served.

Since writing this part of my Report I have seen a letter received by you from the Home Office with respect to this matter. I have no wish to find any fault with the Inspector for this district. Mr Ward has been most helpful to me in many ways, and I am very grateful for the assistance he has given me. What I am finding fault with is the law itself. If the Authorities will assure me that we have power to take action when the need arises, I shall be quite satisfied. What I want to avoid is threatening, and then being unable to act or taking action and then losing the case.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 36 lists of outworkers have been received which include the names of 225 outworkers. The homes of these have been visited and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

and I have been advised of the fact that I have
to go into these factories. My next difficulty is that
although we may have the power, Section 91 having been
struck out the difficulty comes in that having found the
nuisance we have no power to enforce the abatement of the
same.

I can understand that when it is a matter of

convenience it is possible to take action under Section
91 of the Public Health Act, but when it comes to the
enforcement of the Act, the difficulty is that the
enforcement is not in the hands of the local authority
it is in the hands of the local authority which is attached
to the local authority in the hands of the local authority
it is in the hands of the local authority in the hands of the local authority
it is in the hands of the local authority in the hands of the local authority

Since writing this part of my Report I have seen a
number of cases of this kind and I have been very much
impressed by the fact that I have no wish to find any fault with the
Inspector for this district. The fact is that the
fact to me in many ways, and I am very grateful for the
assistance he has given me. What I am finding fault with
is the fact that the Inspector is not able to do his
work properly. The fact is that the Inspector is not able to do his
work properly. What I want to avoid is threatening,
and I am very much impressed by the fact that the Inspector is not able to do his
work properly.

the same.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 86 lists of outworkers have been
received which include the names of 225 outworkers. The
names of those who have been visited and found to be in a
satisfactory condition.

POPULATION.

Last Year I estimates your population at 8,061. I now make it 8,156, an increase of 95 which is greater than last year's figures 83, but below that of 1908 which was 121.

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths registered during the year is 86 which is 9 less than last year, but above the average for the last 10 years 84.7.

The following are the returns for each month -

January	5	July	4
February	7	August	5
March	8	September	6
April	9	October	6
May	10	November	11
June	7	December	8

These figures give us a death rate of 10.5 which is lower than last year's figures 11.1 and about the average for the last 10 years 10.9.

During the year 11 deaths of residents have been registered in public institutions beyond this district, and the death of one non-resident who died in the Cottage Hospital has been registered in this district which gives us a net death rate at all ages of 11.7.

Of the deaths from all ages I would draw your attention to the following as compared with the previous years:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	4	13	5	7	10	5	13
Other Tubercular Diseases	8	4	2	1	5	1	4	2
Cancer	8	4	2	1	5	1	4	7
Influenza	0	0	10	6	2	7	4	6

POPULATION.

Last Year I estimated your population at 8,081. I now make it 8,156, an increase of 75 which is greater than last year's figure 83, but below that of 1908 which was 121.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered during the year is 86 which is 9 less than last year, but above the average for the last 10 years 84.7. The following are the returns for each month -

January	5	July	4
February	7	August	5
March	6	September	3
April	8	October	3
May	10	November	11
June	7	December	8

These figures give an average rate of 10.6 which is lower than last year's figures 11.1 and about the average for the last 10 years 10.9.

During the year 15 deaths occurred in public institutions beyond this district, and the death of one non-resident who died in the Cottage Hospital. The total number of deaths in the district was 101, giving an average rate of 11.7.

Of the deaths from all ages I would draw your attention to the following as compared with the previous years:-

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Pneumonia	0	0	0	10	8	2	7	4	8
Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	4	7
Other Tubercular Diseases	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	2
Pneumonia (Infants)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

It will be noticed that there has been an increase in the number of deaths attributed to both Phthisis and Cancer.

With regard to Phthisis this is partly accounted for by the number of non-residents who have contracted this disease elsewhere and have come here to die. The persons in some instances ^{have} ~~will~~ come to live on the hills surrounding the Town, with the idea that the healthy surroundings will increase their chance of life and so probably they would if only they would come soon enough, instead of waiting until the disease has got a strong hold and it is too late. Still even with this excuse it is a serious matter when one comes to think that 15% of the total deaths registered in this district have been attributable to this disease, and impresses on one the necessity of taking every means in our power to prevent the spreading of this scourge.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year is 181, this is 3 more than last year and gives a birth rate of 21.2 as compared with 22.08 for last year and an average of 24.7 for the last 10 years.

The births of 2 illegitimate children have been registered during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 86 deaths registered only 9 have been those of children under one year of age, a decrease of 12 on last year's figures.

These figures give us an infant mortality of 49.7 a decrease of 68.2 on last year's figures, and compares very

It will be noticed that there has been an increase in the number of deaths attributed to both Throat and

Cancer.

for by the number of non-residents who have contracted this disease. It is also to be noted that the number of deaths in some instances has come to live on the hills surrounding the town, with the fact that the healthy surroundings will increase their chance of life and so possibly they would if they would come soon enough, instead of waiting until the disease has got a strong hold and it is too late. It will even with this excuse it is a serious matter when one comes to think that 1% of the total deaths registered in this district have been attributable to this disease, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take steps to prevent the spreading of this scourge.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year is 181, this is 3 more than last year and gives a birth rate of 24.7 for the last 10 years. The births of 2 illegitimate children have been registered during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

86 deaths registered with 7 more than last year. 7 children under one year of age, a decrease of 12 on last year's figures. These figures give an infant mortality of 27.7 per 1,000 live births, which is a decrease on last year's figures, and compares very

favourably with the average figures for the last 10 years 100.3.

The cause of this decrease appears to be due to the almost total absence of gastric^o-intestinal mischief among them, only one death having been registered as due to this trouble, as against 5 last year, the absence of death from pneumonia now registered as against 3 last year, and a reduction in the number of deaths from premature birth from 7 to 4.

The figures speak for themselves and no further comment on them is necessary except that I trust they may remain as low as at present.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the way in which you have supported me during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Thomas H. Lory
M.D.

Wm. H. Chesters M.D.

favorably with the average figures for the last 10 years
100.1.

The cause of this decrease appears to be due to
the almost total absence of cases of influenza in 1918.
This trouble, as against 5 last year, the absence of death
from pneumonia was registered as against 5 last year, and a
decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia from 1917 to 1918.

The figures show the committee and the public
comment on them is necessary except that I trust they may
be as low as at present.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the aid in
which you have supported me during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. McKim



J. M. McKim

CHESHAM URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

-----0000000-----

SUMMARY of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Urban Sanitary District of Chesham during the year ending December 31st 1910.

NOTICES served under all heads, including two	
Statutory Notices	282
Relating to offensive accumulations	7
Broken Drains	4
Choked Drains	37
Defective Sink Gullies	19
" Vent Shafts	14
" Fresh Air Inlets	2
Dirty and Dilapidated W.C's.	22
Defective flushing cisterns in W.C's.	100
Cracked W.C., pans and other fittings W.C's	44
Removal of Animals improperly kept	3
No manure pit (new one erected)	1
Defective Eaves Guttering etc.	7
Defective paving in back yards	6
Dirty Slaughterhouses	2
" Cowsheds	2
Dirty dwelling houses (cleansed)	76
Defective roofs and structural defects	14

Making a total of	360

The two Statutory Notices were attended to without any Court proceedings being necessary.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

.....

in the Urban Sanitary District of Chesham during the year ending December 31st 1910.

NOTIONS served under all names, including two

[illegible]

THE
THE
THE

One was for defective roofs, and the other for unsuitable sanitary accommodation.

New houses erected and connected to	
Main Sewer and Water Mains	30
New Factory	1
New W.C's erected to existing dwellings and Workshops or Factories	16
Pail Closets erected	2
New W.C's in connection with new dwellings	29
Dwelling houses inspected during the year	
	182
Overcrowding cases investigated	5
Dwelling houses disinfected	15
School (Infants Department, Townsend Road)	1

All the Notices served up to December 31st have been attended to.

Respecting the two Pail Closets, this is in my humble opinion a move in the wrong direction. Personally I think that if the Council could have made arrangements with the Owner to have taken the sewer to the property it would have been greatly to the advantage of all parties, seeing that these two pail closets have to accommodate one Factory and two small Workshops.

With regard to the overcrowding cases, in one instance the overcrowding was caused by children coming from London for holidays. In this case I got the number reduced, and

One was for defective roofs, and the other for unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.

New houses erected and connected to
Main Sewer and Water Mains 30
New Factory 1
New W.C.'s erected to existing dwellings
and Workshops or Factories 10
Rail Closures erected 2
New S.W.'s in connection with new
dwellings 20

Dwelling houses inspected during the
year 188
Overcrowding cases investigated 3
Dwelling houses inspected 12
Total (including inspection)
of houses (Road) 1

All the Notices served up to December 31st have
been attended to.

Inspection of the two Public Houses, viz. the
Public House at the corner of the street. Personally
I found that at the Public House there were arrangements
with the owner to have the house in the street in
which there were several in the neighbourhood of the Public
House that there was still a considerable number
of houses and small buildings.

With regard to the overcrowding cases, in the instance
the overcrowding was caused by the fact that the
for sale. In this case I got the owner to sell, and

the occupier promised not to take any more, as she had not got the necessary convenience. This promise has been kept.

In one more case which was very bad and rendered exceedingly worse by the unusual circumstances, your M.O.H. intervened and got the matter remedied.

In the other three cases I am sorry to say no decided action has been taken by your Council.

Whatever may be the reason for Councillors failing to tackle this question I cannot say, but I maintain that apart from the indecency of grown up sons and daughters occupying the same sleeping apartment, it is bound sooner or later to lead to immorality.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number on the Register 9

These have been visited on an average of twice per month.

Some of these slaughterhouses are very old and unsuitable, but the occupiers as a rule keep the places clean and tidy considering the character of the buildings, limewashing every quarter and some of them during the summer months give an extra two or three limewashings.

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES

Number on Register 2

These have been inspected four times during the year, and found in a satisfactory condition as to cleanliness.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register 16

the occupier promised not to take any more, as she had not
for the necessary reasons. This promise has been kept.

In one more case which was very bad and rendered
exceptionally serious, the occupier, Mr. J. J. J.,
intended to go to the United States.

In the other three cases I have just mentioned
the action has been taken by your Council.

Whatever may be the reason for Council's falling
to take any action I cannot say, but I maintain that
the Council has the right to do so and to do so
concerning the same sleeping apartment, it is bound sooner
or later to take any action.

Respectfully,
S. J. J.

Number on the Register

These have been visited on an average of twice per

month.

Some of these slum-dwellers are very old and un-
suitable, but the occupiers as a rule keep the places clean
and tidy considering the character of the buildings. Time
again every quarter and some of them during the summer
months give an extra two or three times a year.

Copy in the

Register of the

Local Board of Health

and found in a satisfactory condition as to clean-

liness.

Respectfully,
S. J. J.

Number on the Register

pinto have These have been visited four times during the year, and found fairly satisfactory. Fever cases, and for

other purposes
COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

45 lots.

Number of Cowkeepers, Dairymen, or houses have been
inspe purveyors of Milk on the Register in Acts, 20 not under

Number registered during the year Act, no Officer 6 having

Number of Cowkeepers on Register by your Council 10

No Cowkeepers have been registered during the year.

In presenting this brief Summary of my first years

The Cowsheds have all been visited four times
work, I wish to tender my thanks to Dr Long, your Medical
during the year, and one has been constantly under
Officer of Health, who has at all times rendered all help
supervision.

and advice when needed by me, always putting the general

STABLE. and health of the District at the front.

Respecting Stables a special report on these is
being made and will be presented in due course. consideration

they have at all times afforded me, and I sincerely trust

Respecting the supervision of Disinfectant, at the
that the future years work will be carried out as smoothly
Council Yard on Saturday mornings, I may say that I have
as the past one has been.

been at the Yard on 20 mornings. There has been two appli-
cants from outside the District, needless to say these were
I remain, Gentlemen,
refused disinfectant. Your obedient Servant,

The largest number of applicants attended to on one
morning was on August 20th, when 89 bottles were filled.

The smallest number of applicants on one morning was on
December 3rd when we only had 36 to deal with.

The total number of applicants who received disin-
fectants on the 20 mornings were 1229, averaging nearly
62 each Saturday. This is not taking into account the
larger quantities of disinfectant used for various other
purposes. Larger quantities averaging about one and half

These have been visited four times during the year, and found fairly satisfactory.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Cowkeepers, Dairywomen, or

Purveyors of Milk on the Register 20

Number registered during the year 8

Number of Cowkeepers on Register 10

No Cowkeepers have been registered during the year.

The Cowsheds have all been visited four times

during the year, and one has been constantly under

supervision.

STABLES.

Respecting Stables a special report on these is

being made and will be presented in due course.

Respecting the supervision of Distinct, at the

Council Yard on Saturday morning, I may say that I have

been at the Yard on 20 mornings. There has been two appli-

cants from outside the District, needless to say these were

refused distinct.

The largest number of applicants attended to on one

morning was on August 20th, when 89 bottles were filled.

The smallest number of applicants on one morning was on

December 3rd when we only had 26 to deal with.

The total number of applicants who received disin-

fectants on the 20 mornings were 1229, averaging nearly

62 each Saturday. This is not taking into account the

larger quantities of disinfectant used for various other

purposes. Larger quantities averaging about one and half

pints have been distributed for the following -

Tuberculosis patients, fever cases, and for
other purposes

45 lots.

I may also add that all the houses have been inspected under the various Public Health Acts, and not under the new Housing and Town Planning Act, no Officer having up to the present been appointed by your Council.

In presenting this brief Summary of my first years work, I wish to tender my thanks to Dr Long, your Medical Officer of Health, who has at all times rendered all help and advice when needed by me, always putting the general welfare and health of the District at the front.

Also the Members of your Committee and Members of the Council generally for the help, support and consideration they have at all times afforded me, and I sincerely trust that the future years work will be carried out as smoothly as the past one has been.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Inspector of Nuisances.

pints have been distributed for the following -

Tuberculosis patients, fever cases, and for

other purposes 45 lots.

I may also add that all the houses have been

inspected under the various Public Health Acts, and not under

the new Housing and Town Planning Act, no Officer having

up to the present been appointed by your Council.

In presenting this brief Summary of my first years

work, I wish to tender my thanks to Dr. Long, your Medical

Officer of Health, who has at all times rendered all help

and advice when needed by me, always putting the General

welfare and health of the District at the front.

Also the Members of your Committee and Members of

the Council generally for the help, support and consideration

they have at all times afforded me, and I sincerely trust

that the future years work will be carried out as smoothly

as the past one has been.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector of Nuisances.